Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.
Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY AUGUST 13, 1832. [VOL., XIII.....NO 636.

TERMS.

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SECOND SPEECH

Of MR. McDUFFIE, of S. Carolina, on the Bill proposing a reduction of the Duties on imports. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 1832.

MR. SPEAKER: I should claim the privilege of detaining the House for a short time, in this last stage of its proceedings on this bill, if it were for no other purpose than to bestow some small mark of respect upon the memory of an unfortunate bantling of mine which was cruelly destroyed in the Committee of the whole, and left there without even the common rites of christian burial, overlaid and smothered by this foul monster which I am now called upon to adopt in its stead, and from which it is my principal purpose to tear off the veil, and expose its deformity to this House and this nation.

It will be recollected, that, early in the session, the Committee of Ways and means reported a bill on this subject, which involved, in my opinion, the only just and equitable provisions upon which the tariff can be permanently adjusted. The principle of that bill was, that the whole revenue raised by taxation should be derived from equal ad valorem duties on imports; and the southern States manifested a spirit of liberal concession, in consenting that more than one half of the revenue should be levied on their ex[illegible] ductions of their industry. Even by this bill, all was concession on the part of the south, and more than one half of the duties would have been bounties to the industry of the north. But it was not deemed worthy of serious consideration. It was unceremoniously put aside in the Committee of the Whole, and nothing has been heard of it since. I will now proceed to make an analytical examination of the bill upon which we are about to pass; and I think I can satisfy any impartial audience, that, so far from having any claims to be considered as a compromise, it is the most unequal, unjust, and therefore the most oppressive tariff that has ever been enacted by Congress, not excepting that of 1828.

In the first place, let us inquire what will be the aggregate amount of the reduction which it will effect in the public revenue. According to the detailed estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, founded upon the provisions of the bill as it originally came from the Committee on Manufactures, the reduction would have been only $4,177,000, even if it should be assumed that no increase of importations would result from the diminution of the duties. Since the bill was reported, however, several alterations have been made in its provisions, some increasing and some diminishing the rates of duty. The effect of these I have minutely investigated, and find the result to be, that the bill as it now stands, will effect a reduction something larger than that estimated by the Secretary, the precise amount being $4,624 000. What, then, will be the annual amount of the revenue after this act shall have gone fully into operation? The House was told yesterday by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that it was most unreasonable to object to this bill, in as much as it would reduce the taxes some five, six, eight or ten millions of dollars—a very loose and extraordinary mode of stating the result of an estimate made by the chairman of a committee, upon which the House is called upon to found an important act of legislation! Five millions of variation is certainly a very liberal allowance for errors in an estimate which is susceptible of reasonable certainty! The Secretary of the Treasury estimated the revenue which would be derived from imports during the present year, under the laws, at $26,500,000. Deduct from this amount of the reduction proposed, and we have still an annual revenue of very nearly twenty two millions of dollars derived from imports. I confidently affirm that it will be at least twenty millions. Add to this the income from the public lands, and the bank dividends, and we have a revenue of $23,500,000. This is about the average annual revenue of the last ten years, and will leave an annual surplus of ten millions of dollars, making the most liberal allowance for the public expenditures.

But let us go into the details of these reductions, and see how they operate. Upon iron and iron manufactures the reduction is $198,000; on wool and woollens, $427,000; on cotton manufactures, including nankeens, $199,000; and on cotton bagging and other small articles, about $20,000. These include all the reductions on the entire list of those imports which are received in exchange for southern exports, and amount to only $844,000. But these reductions, as I will proceed to show are much more than counterbalanced by other provisions of the bill relative to cash duties and diminished credits on these protected articles.

It was the opinion of Judge Baldwin, that the withdrawal of the credits now allowed on the importation of woollens, would be equivalent to an increase of fifteen per centum in the protecting duties imposed upon them; and I know it to be the opinion of some of the most intelligent of our merchants that it is fully equal to an increase of ten per centum. Assuming the annual amount of the importation of woollens to be $10,000,000, it follows that, on these articles alone, there will be an increase of 1,000,000 added to the burthens of the protecting system, to counterbalance the nominal reduction of $427,000. But the credits on all other protected articles are reduced on an average four and a half months, which is equivalent to five per centum, upon the principle laid down as to woollens. Assuming the amount of these articles annually imported to be $25,000,000, we have $1,250, 000 as the increase of the burthens of the protecting duties, to be placed in contrast with a nominal reduction of $417-000. It results that the aggregate annual burthen of the protecting duties levied on southern productions is nominally reduced $844,000, and increased $2,-250,000, leaving the sum of $1,406,000 as the actual increase of the burthens of the south. And this, sir, is the olive branch of conciliation and compromise which is to be held out to the southern States to induce them to submit with patience to this scheme of injustice and oppession!

But, sir, the inequality of this delusive plan of reduction is greatly increased, and its injustice greatly aggravated by the other provisions of the bill. To whom, sir, is the relief really extended which this bill provides? Is it to the south, [illegible] whole brunt of the protecting system is actualy sinking under the weight of its intolerable oppression? So far from it, sir, we have seen that the additional burthen imposed upon the foreign exchanges alone of the south, will be $1,406,000, while, as I will now show, the foreign exchanges of the north will be actually relieved from duties to which they are now subject to the amount of $3,780,000. And this relief, sir, will be of the most substantial and unequivocal nature. For at least three millions of it will result from admitting, almost entirely free of duty, foreign articles which are exclusively imported in exchange for the productions of the northern States, and a large portion of which is exclusively consumed in those States.

The existing duties on the articles made entirely free by this bill, amount to $939,000; those on tea, which will come in with a mere nominal duty of one cent a pound, amount to about $1,400,000; those on coffee, which will pay only half cent a pound, amount to $257,000; those on silks which will come will come in under a duty of ten per centum, amount to about $800,000; and those on wines to $84,-000.

In addition to these articles of the unprotected class, there is one of the protected articles which is almost exclusively purchased with the productions of northern industry, upon which a reduction is made. I allude to brown sugar. Assuming the annual import for consumption to be sixty millions of pounds, the reduction will amount to $300,000.

With the exception of the wines and a portion of silks, all these are the peculiar exchanges of the northern or manufacturing States, being either purchased with their productions, or acquired by their navigating industry.

It is a matter of curiosity, sir, as well of useful illustration, to look a little more minutely into the detail of those articles which are to be admitted free of duty, or at a mere nomial duty, by this bill. Among the free articles, I find cocoa, almonds, raisins, figs, currants, dates, filberts, nutmegs, cinnamon ginger, olives, grapes, pine apples, and all those foreign luxuries which supply the tables and finish the feasts of the wealthy, intended, no doubt, for the specicial benefit of the aristocracy which this system is calculated to create and maintain. We have also in the same category, marble, paintings and drawings, to ornament—not the palaces of the poor to which reference was made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, in his report—but the palaces of those nabobs who have become wealthy by having the earnings of the poor transferred to them through the agency of this system of legislation. Then, sir, we have among the favored articles, cashmere shawls, tortoise-shell, musk, and fankincense, to ornament and perfume ladies who move in the highest circles; and *rattans and quizzing glasses* for the benefit of that most useful and productive class, usually known by the name of dandies. Finally, sir, there is a long list of dye stuffs and other materials for domestic manufactures, (including the indigo of the poor constituents of my colleague, for which he endeavored in vain to obtain the incidental protection of a low revenue duty,) which are exclusively consumed in the maufacturing States.

What then is the true operation of this bill, considered in reference either to the different classes of the community, or to the different sections of the Union? How does it respond to the just claims of the south at this great crisis of our history, when the extinguishment of the public debt has put it in the power, and made it the duty of Congress to do an act of grace and of justice to that deeply aggrieved portion of the confederacy? Why, sir, it has actually increased the positive burthens of the southern States to a considerable extent, and very greatly increased their comparative burthes. In the first place, five-sixths of the amount of the reductions are upon luxuries used only by the higher classes. But, in the second place, and what I consider of much more importance to my constituents, five-sixths of these reductions are upon imports of the manufacturing States, operating almost exclusively for the benefit of the productive industry of those States.

An analysis of our foreign commerce will show that our trade with the East and West Indies, consists almost entirely of exchanging the productions of the tariff States for the productions of these two portions of the globe; and that our trade with Europe consists as exclusively of exchanging the agricultural stapies of the planting States for the various kinds of manufactures which we import. While this bill has actually increased the burthens imposed upon this latter branch of our trade, which is vital to the prosperity of the planting States, it has almost entirely removed even the ordinary burthens of taxation from the former branch. One of my strongest objections to this bill, and one which would induce me to vote against it if I had no other, is this offensive discrimination which it makes between protected and unprotected articles. The latter, which are, of all our imports, the most appropriate objects of taxation, whether [illegible] with some trifling exceptions, admitted free of duty, while the entire burthens of federal taxation are thrown upon those articles which have the most indisputable claims to entire exemption. Upon what principle, and for what purpose, are the former class of articles admitted free of all duty? I have frequently heard it asked, "will southern men who are so much opposed to taxation, complain that we take off the duties from tea, coffee, wines silks, and other luxuries?" Yes, sir, we do complain of this—not because it reduces duties, but because in proportion as you diminish the revenue derived from these northern exchanges, you superinduce a necessity of imposing and maintaing still heavier duties on the productions and exchanges of southern industry. Do gentlemen suppose I am such a dupe as to be persuaded that this is nothing to me? Do they imagine that the people of the south are a people of one idea, and that they are so utterly stupid as to be incapable of perceiving that a proposition to take off the duties from the exchanges of the manufacturing States, is equivalent to a proposition to put on the same amount of duties upon the exchanges of the planting States? A certain amount of revenue is necessary for the support of Government; and the less you raise of this amount from the exchanges of the north, the more you must necessarily raise from those of the south.

And here I cannot but remark with what a keen sagacity the gentlemen of the north can perceive the benefits and blessings of free trade when the productions of their own industry constitute the basis of it. When they send their own products and their own notions to foreign contries, they have a most clear unclouded apprehension of the advantage which will result to them from being permitted to import, free of duty, the articles which they receive in exchange. They would regard him as a madman who would doubt the policy of free trade in this particular branch of commerce. But the moment we attempt to apply the same principles to the productions and exchanges of the southern States, their perceptions and reasoning faculties undergo a total change; and they wonder that the planters of the south are so blinded by their prejudices as not to perceive the very great advantage of being prevented from going to the best market with their productions, or, if they do go, of being compelled to pay a penalty of 40 or 50 per cent. for their folly.

I will venture to affirm, sir, not only that the peculiar burthens of the south are undiminished by this bill, but that the protection which it gives to all the various classes of manufactures is decidedly greater than that which they received under the tariff of 1828. And I am very certain that no intelligent manufacturer would vote against this bill, unless from some peculiar causes which may countervail its general provisions in certain cases.

Can any one be so blind as not to see that the reduction, or, more properly speaking, the repeal of the duties on tea, coffee, dye stuffs, manufacturing materials, and on most of the unprotected articles, will operate as an additional protection to the northern manufactures? There are two modes of giving this protection to the manufacturing States: the one consists in imposing duties upon such articles as they make themselves; the other in taking off or diminishing duties on such articles as they consume, and do not make at home, but import from abroad in exchange for some of their own domestic productions. In this twofold aspect of the subject, I regard this as one of the most ingeniously contrived schemes of protection that has ever been presented to Congress.

Of the reduction of duties for which this bill provides, about one half is as direct a protection to the manufacturers as if it had consisted in an increase of duties on the articles they make. In proportion as you reduce the cost of tea and coffee you diminish the wages of the operatives, and, in proportion as you diminish the cost of the materials used by the manufacturers, you diminish the cost of producing their manufactures.

And here, sir, I will call the attention of the House to another view of this subject. It has all along been the source of complaint, on the part of the Planting States, that, as they produced two thirds of the exports, they consequently sustained two thirds of the burthens of federal taxation. It has been assumed, in urging this complaint, as the facts of the case have heretofore warranted, that the northern exports have been subject to very nearly the same average of duties with those of the south. The ground of the complaint has been, not that the northern exports were exempted from taxation, but that they were so small in amount as to cause a very unequal distribution of the burthens of taxation. And how is this complaint answered? By removing or diminishing the inequality? No, sir, but by increasing it beyond all proportion. The domestic exports of the manufacturing States amount to about $18,000,000, against $40,000,000 belonging to the planting States. It is obvious, that, in this state of things, even an equal *ad valorem* duty on all imports, would throw upon the planting States more than double their due [illegible] of the public burthens. [illegible] this bill provide? That, about, two thirds of the imports which are obtained abroad for northern productions shall come in free of duty, and the remaining third be subject to the ordinary burthens of taxation. In this estimate, I regard tea and coffee as being substantially free, as the duties retained are scarcely worth the trouble and expenses of collecting them. Indeed I can conceive of no object to be gained by retaining these mere nominal duties, unless it be to provide employment for an additional number of custom house officers. The result of the whole is, that only about six or seven millions of the exports of the northern States will be at all subject to the burthens of taxation, while the entire forty millions of the southern exports will be subject, not only to revenue duties, but to high protecting duties.

Looking to the entire operation of the whole scheme as a measere both to raise revenue and grant indirect bounties, it may be confidently affirmed that the manufacturing States will not feel the burthens of this bill at all as a measure of taxation. Am I wrong? Is this mere idle speculation? I will take up the bill, item, by item, and make every advocate of this sys- in the House verify what I have said in the most decisive manner. I will propose to them, successively, to strike out every article upon which a duty is levied. Will any one be striken out? Would a majority of this House, as a mere matter of pecuniary calculation, agree to reduce any one of the duties in this bill, with the possible exception of some small articles of no moment? Every body knows that they would not consent to repeal or reduce a burthen imposed upon them or their constituents? I cannot believe any man would have so much effrontery, and, if any one should, his words would have very little weight when put into the scale against his deeds. I have felt it to be my duty to present this brief exposition of the practical operation of this bill. I have endeavored to show that it diminishes the revenue very little, and the burthens of the country still less and that, while it does reduce the aggregate burthen of the whole country, it greatly increases that inequality of which the southern States have so long and so inaffectually complained.

It is brought forward, sir, as a measure of compromise, and whatever other gentlemen may think, there is no public act which I would not sooner perform than to give any sanction to it directly or indirectly. I take it for granted, that if it should pass with the overwhelming sanction of the votes by which it was last night ordered to a third reading, so far as the Congress of the United States is concerned, the door of hope will be forever closed upon the south. Yes, sir, I shall regard the passage of this bill by such a vote, and under such auspices, as irrevocably fixing the destinies of the southern States so far as *this* Government *can* fix their destinies.

I will now ask the indulgence of the House while I notice, very briefly, some of the arguments which have been advanced in the course of this proceeding against the positions which I laid down in opening this discussion. I have said, sir, that the effect of this bill will be to throw the whole of the fiscal burthens of this Government on the planting States: and, I will add, that the manufacturing States will hail it with one accord, as a blessing, instead of regarding it as a burthen. The principles which have conducted me to this conclusion have been controverted by various gentlemen, and, among others, by a worthy colleague of mine, (Col. Drayton,) who could not comprehend the process by which the exchangeable value of cotton is reduced by protecting duties levied upon the manufactures received in exchange for it. A gentleman from Massachusetts (MR. DAVIS) repeating the argument which he used two years ago, and my colleague repeating it after him, maintain that if the *value* of our cotton could be reduced by our protecting duties, it would follow that the *price* of American cotton must be lower in the markets of Europe than that of East India or Brazilian cotton of the same quality. Now, it is to be regretted that gentlemen who have done me the honor to notice my argument, had not taken the very trifling pains which it would have cost them to understand what it really was. Two years ago, when I discussed this question here, and every time I have discussed it since, I disclaimed the idea that our duties could materially diminish the price of American, or any other cotton, in Liverpool or Manchester, in as strong and emphatic language as I could command. I distinctly stated that the *value* of cotton *in the United States* was diminished by the duties levied on the imports received for it, because the *price* of it *in Europe* could not *be enhanced* in consequence of these duties. I complained, that whether I sold my cotton for money or for manufactures I got less for it in consequence of the duty, than I could have obtained if no such duty existed. That, in case I exchanged it rectly for manufactures in Liverpool, it was obvious that, if the Government should take one third of them, or, which is the same thing, fifty per cent, on their [illegible], I should be deprived of just that much of property, and the exchangeable value of my cotton would be, to that extent, diminished. This, sir, was my argument. It referred, exclusively, to the real price of exchangeable value of American cotton, and assumed that this exchangeable value was fifty per cent. greater in Europe than it was in the United States in purchasing manufactures, in consequence of a fifty per cent duty imposed on those manufactures.

If, for example, the cotton planter of Brazil is permitted to import British manufactures without paying any duty to his Government, is it not self evident that the exchangeable value of his cotton would be fifty per cent. greater than that of the American cotton planter, though each of them should receive the same price or the same quantity of manufactures in Liverpool? The Brazilian would be permitted to import and retain the whole of his manufactures, while the American would be permitted to retain only two-thirds of his.

If South Carolina should enjoy a perfectly free trade, and Georgia should continue to be subject to this protecting system, is it not apparent that the South Carolina cotton would be worth from to four cents more in the pound to the South Carolina planter and people, than the Georgia cotton would be worth to the Georgia planters and people, though both would still receive the same price in Europe? Cotton would command just so much more of the comforts and enjoyments of life in South Carolina than it would in Georgia; and, assuming fifty per cent. as the average duties paid in Georgia, South Carolina would be just as wealthy with one hundred thousand bales of cotton as Georgia would be with one hundred and fifty thousand. If any thing can be plainer than this, I should like to know what it is.

But in case a planter should exchange his cotton for money in Liverpool, and bring this into the United States, I maintained that the effect of the duties could not be evaded in this way, because money would be depreciated in comparison with every thing he wished to buy in the United States; or, in other words, the exchangeable value of money would be diminshed exactly in proportion to the enhanced price of manufactures.

The gentlemen from Massachusetts, who first spoke on this question, (MR. APPETON,) answering very triumphantly, an argument which I did not use, and ingenously passing over the one I did use, maintained, what no human being ever thought of denying, "that a dollar in the United States, as compared with a dollar in England could not be depreciated more than about two and a half per cent.; this being the cost of transporting specie from one country to the other." It is not to be doubted, sir, that a silver dollar or a gold eagle of the United States, if the coin be genuine, will pay a debt of this amount in England; and if these coins were depreciated in the United States more than two and a half per cent., *as compared with the same coin in England*, they would be carried out by the course of exchange; provided the Americans had any debts to pay in England.

But every practical man, who knows any thing of the laws of trade, must perceive that no one who did not owe money in England would buy a bill of exchange on that country, though money should be depreciated in the United States to the full extent of the protecting duties, *as compared with protected manufactures.* And as debts in England are only contracted, in point of fact, by purchasing manufactures, it is obvious that a bill on England would never rise above the natural rate of exchange, though money in the United States, as compared with manufactures, should be worth 33⅓ per cent. less than it should be worth in England.

Let us put the matter to a plain test. I affirm that the value of money here, in purchasing manufactures, is 33⅓ per cent. less than it is in England. The gentleman from Massachusetts says this cannot be so; for that, if it were, the rate of exchange would indicate it, and bills on England would be fifty per cent. above par. He, accordingly, purchases a bill for one thousand dollars, and gives fifteen hundred dollars for it. But to what purpose can he apply this bill in England? Will he purchase manufactures, costing one thousand dollars, to bring them here and sell them at the market price? If he should do so, he would have to pay the Government five hundred dollars at the custom-house, which would be precisely equivalent to the premium he had paid for his bill; and it follows that he would sustain a clear loss by the operation to the full amount of that premium.

It is obvious, therefore, that unless the vlaue of money in the United States should be depreciated more than 33⅓ per cent. below its value in England it would never rise above their natural rate of two or three per cent., so long as the protecting duties remained at an average of fifty per cent.

But one of the gentlemen from Massachusetts, (MR. DAVIS,) feeling, perhaps, the deficiency of his argument, endeavored to relieve himself from his difficulty by resorting to a figure which has been [illegible] not [illegible] but that, like water, it would [illegible] seek its own level. Now, sir, wi[illegible]ing very deeply into the doctrines of hydrostatics, I should suppose that the gentleman, living as he does, in a country where machinery is impelled by water, must have seen many proofs that water can not only be raised, but permanently retained above its natural level. If a good and substaintial dam should be thrown across the current of a stream, and raised to the elevation of ten feet above that current, the result would be that the current would be suspended until the water above the dam should be raised ten feet, when it would begin, and continue to run over the dam in precisely as large a volume as that which ran before in the natural channel.—And, sir, as long as the dam should continue, this artificial accumulation of water in the pond would be thus maintained above its natural level. If the gentleman had taxed his imagination for the purpose, he could not have furnished me with a more apposite and forcible illustration of my proposition.

Protective duties upon imports operate as a great national check dam. When first imposed, they necessarily suspend the importation of the articles to which they apply, and money continues to accumulate until it rises to the level of this legislative embankment, when the importation of the taxed articles is again resumed. And as, in the case of the water, the same quantity of foreign manufactures will come into the United States, paying the duties, that originally came in without any duty, unless those exports be diminished which are the true fountain source of this branch of our commerce.

One of the most obvious effects of those commercial restrictions which give an artificial value to certain productions, is to increase the quantity of money which is necessary to circulate those productions.—If the protecting system has added an average of fifty per cent. to the nominal value or money price of all the protected articles it follows, as a mere corollary, that a proportionately larger sum of the precious metals, or of their representatives, paper credit and circulation, is now necessary to affect the exchanges of the community, in those articles, than would be necessary if the protecting system were repealed. And this additional supply of money was originally furnished at the exclusive expense of the planting States, for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturing States, and amounts to nothing less than a permanent authority to the manufacturers to draw this sum annually from the income of the planters.

Money is a mere measure of value, and if your restrictive laws increase the money price of manufactures 50 per cent., while they certainly add nothing to the money price of cotton, they, in effect, enact that the planter shall give a bale and a half of

cotton for the quantity of manufactures which he has a natural right to acquire for a single bale.

The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, who last spoke on this subject, (Mr. EVERETT,) advanced a plausible and ingenious reply to the argument which affirms that the protective duties operate as a peculiar burthen to the cotton planters. If, said he, the cotton planter is the producer of the manufactures obtained for his cotton, he can only be so in the same sense in which it may be said that the consumer of those manufactures is the producer of them. Now, sir, although there is something imposing in this view at first, it dwindles into a mere plausible play upon words when thoroughly examined.

The cotton planters produce imported manufactures by an *exchange abroad*, and upon *this* exchange the protecting duty is levied; whereas all other consumers produce these manufactures by a *domestic exchange* upon which no duty is levied.

I will take the case put by the gentleman himself. He said he was obliged to use my cotton to purchase the British broad cloth, and other manufactures he had occasion to consume. Very well, sir. And pray what does the gentleman give me for my cotton? He pays me in domestic manufactures which are enhanced in price by the protecting duties to an amount fully equivalent to the duties he will have to pay on his imported broad cloths. And, although the gentleman may, in point of fact, give me money for my cotton instead of domestic manufactures it will not make a shadow of variation in the case, because it is obvious that money is a mere representative, and that the whole of this domestic commerce between the north and south, ultimately resolves itself into an exchange of cotton and other staples for domestic northern manufactures. And even in the case where the payment for my cotton is made by the gentlemen in money, it is very certain that if he buys fifteen bales of this cotton for the express purpose of supplying his annual consumption of British manufactures, he can afford to give me, and will in fact give me no more for these fifteen bales than he could have given me, and would have given me, for ten bales, if the government did not take one-third part of the foreign manufactures for which he proposed to exchange them. In other words, fifteen bales of cotton are worth no more for the purposes of the gentleman, as a consumer of British manufactures, than ten would be worth under a system of free trade, and he certainly would not be guilty of the folly of giving me more for my cotton than it is worth. But this matter is not adjusted in point of fact by the chaffering of the honorable gentleman and myself. It is adjusted much more effectually by the operation of those general principles of trade which I have already explained, by which money is accumulated and depreciated in the United States. The [illegible] which the gentleman pays me costs [illegible] much less in domestic manufactures [illegible] protecting [illegible] much less valuable to me for the purchase of manufactures, or to any other person to whom I may pass it.

There is no [illegible], the consequence, therefore, that the real price or exchangeable value of cotton is diminished in proportion to the increase of the average money price of all the articles, foreign and domestic, for which cotton is ultimately exchanged. But the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Bullard,) who some days ago, delivered us a very instructive exposition of the cotton planting business, declared his belief of the doctrine that the value of cotton is diminished by the duty imposed upon the privilege of exchanging it for foreign manufactures, and gave, as the ground of his disbelief, a reason which, whatever else may be said of it, is certainly free from all mysticism or subtilty.—He stated, with an air at once of great simplicity and apparent triumph, that he went to market and sold his cotton for money, and when he got the money he did just what he pleased with it, without being conscious of any compulsion from any quarter. Now, sir, I do not know what that gentleman may plase to do with his money; but he must be differently constituted from other men, certainly from me, if he can do what he pleases with his money when the Government hedges him round by this protecting system, and compels him, under a heavy penalty, to make his purchases here, when he could obtain forty or fifty per cent. more if permitted to go abroad without any restriction. Pray, sir, might not the inmate of a penitentiary allege that he was a freeman upon the same principle, if the humanity of his keepers should permit him to make what he could within the walls of his prison, and to sell the products of his industry for whatever price they might choose to give him for them? Freedom in the use of my property and my faculties, involves the idea, not only that I may make what I please by my labor; but that I may go where I please to exchange it for other productions. If I am prevented from going abroad for this purpose, my country is, in this respect, converted into a great prison house. On on the contrary, if you will allow me the unrestricted privilege of going to Liverpool with my dollars, I can make them 50 per cent. more valuable than the gentleman from Louisiana, can make his with this boasted penitentiary privilege of doing what he pleases with them.

But, said the gentleman, with a very facetious and ironical air, "I *feel* no oppression; I am wholly unconscious that I am robbed of any thing; and I never heard any of my constituents complain of this system of robbery, of which so much is said elsewhere." And he seemed to be quite puzzling to imagine how he could be robbed without *seeing* the robber. There is certainly a great deal of primitive and homely simplicty in this mode of bringing a philosophical proposition in political economy to the test of the mere animal senses.—And I doubt not that when Gallileo maintained, in opposition to the ignorance and priestly superstition of his day, that the earth moved round the sun, his great adversary, the Pope, might have refuted his doctrine to the satisfaction of the whole rabble of Rome, in the same way that the gentleman from Louisiena has satisfied himself that the value of his cotton is not diminished by his being compelled to sell it in the worst market instead of the best. His holiness would, doubtless, have gained a signal triumph over the great philosopher, if on a clear morning, he had summoned the multitude to witness the rising of the sun, and pointed them to its palbable progress from the horizon to the zenith, in the course of a few hours. But it would, nevertheless, have been the triumph of ignorance and supersition over philosophy and truth.

But one of the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Mr. APPLETON) has presented a view of the constitutional rights of an American citizen, which is in exact keeping with this protecting, system, and deserves to be noted as a curiosity at least. When the cotton planter goes to Europe, and exchanges his cotton for manufactures, and brings these to the custom-house for entry, the honorable member has gravely expressed the opinion that, by this commercial adventure, he makes himself an alien, and ceases to be an American planter. And when he complains to the collector of the customs of the injustice of taxing his manufactures to give a bounty to the similiar manufactures of his rival, the gentleman makes the collector reply, that "national protection does not extend beyond the limits of the United States!!" This proposition speaks its own enormity, and monstrous as it must be admitted to be, it is nothing more than a practical commentary on the system of which the gentleman is at once the advocate and the beneficiary.

Another gentleman from the same State (Mr. DAVIS) contended that our protecting duties could not diminish the value of American cotton, for that this would involve the absurd consequence that our legislation is adequate to control and regulate foreign prices. I have already shown you, sir, that no such cousequence follows, but that my argument has reference exclusively to the *value* of cotton here, and not to its *price* abroad. But I will now show you, sir, that the gentleman from Massachusetts has himself used an argument—it is the great catholic argument, too, in favor of the protecting system—which does involve the absurdity that our legislation is competent to regulate the prices of the whole commercial world. He maintains, as he and his coadjutors have often done before, that the protecting duties have the effect of diminishing the prices of protected articles in the United States, and to avoid the obvious inference that this would throw the whole burthen of the duty upon the *American* producers of imported manufactures, the planters, he alleges that the burthen of the duty is thrown upon the producers, the *foreign* manufrcturers abroad.

It is obvious that this can be only by reducing the price of manufactures in the general market of the whole commercial world. I will now analyze the operation by which this extraordinary result is to be produced; and, in doing so, I will exercise this phantom of delusion, which the manufacturers are perpetualty conjuring up as a witness in their favor. Let us take the article of cotton manufactures, and apply this doctrine to it. It was stated by Mr. Huskisson, that the whole annual production of cotton manufactures in England amounted to $160,000,000. Of these we import about $8,000,000 annually in the United States, under a protecting duty, I will suppose of 50 per cent. Now, mark the consequences of the argument I am considering. It affirms that this duty of 59 per cent. on the miserable fraction of eight out of one hundred and sixty millions of English manufactures, (to say nothing of the production of the continent of Europe,) has the potent and transcendant effect of reducing the price of the whole hundred and sixty millions at least 34⅓ per cent. That is to say, a duty of 50 per cent. on $8,000,000 English imports diminishes the aggregate value of the manufactures of England $53,000,000! More than six times the entire value of our whole importation of them!!

What a tremendous blow at the prosperity of England; and highly insignificant the miracles of former ages in comparison with this!! Surely this would be "controlling and regulating foreign prices with a vengeance!

But, sir, we are too apt to over estimate our own agency in human affairs. Our legislation has no such omnipotence. On the contrary, the effect of our restrictions upon the price of British manufactures, is so perfectly contemptible, that, while these restrictions are shaking this empire to its centre, as involving the ruin and slavery of one party and the prosperity of the other, they are not deemed in the British Parliament of sufficient consequence to produce the least excitement. Their effect in reducing the price of English manufactues, at the very utmost, could not exceed two and a half per centum, and this would be a mere nominal and temporary reduction caused by the efflux of specie from England, and its influx into the United States, as heretofore explained.

Suppose out of the million of bales of cotton produced in the United States, we exported fifty thousand to one of the small States of Greece; and that this State, with a view to encourage the domestic growth of cotton, should levy a protecting duty of fifty per centum on the importation of American and other foreign cotton; would the price of our cotton, be sensibly affected by such a regulation? Is it not plain that while the great markets of the world were open to to us, we should utterly disregard this petty restriction? Yet this is an exact exemplification of the effect of our restrictions on the price of English manufactures. It is worth while to notice the inconsistency in which the advocates of the protecting policy involve themselves on this particular aspect of the question. When we contend that the protecting duties operate as taxes on the producers, they reply that this is a new theory, and that the duties are really paid by the consumers. But, almost in the very same breath, they tell you that these protecting duties diminish the prices of the protected articles; in other words, the consumers pay the duties, by being compelled to buy cheap instead of dear manufactures! Then to extricate themselves from this open and apparent contradiction, they resort to the absurd notion that the burthen of our protecting duties falls upon the foreign producers. The truth is, that, whatever portion of the burthen of our protecting duties does not fall upon the consumers of the enhanced cost of the protected article, must necessarily fall upon the American producers, the planters who furnish the exports. If it were true, therefore, that the protecting system diminishes the prices of protected articles, not only the whole amount of the protecting duty, but more than the whole amount of it would fall upon the producers of the exports.

The gentleman from Louisana, in reply to the argument that our commercial restrictions depreciate the value of money as compared with other articles, asked the question, with an apparent conciousness that it was unanswerable, whether the value of North Carolina gold was depreciated by these restrictions? I could not have desired a more perfect exemplification of the truth of my argument, and one which is more plain and obvious, than this which the gentleman has suggested. Nothing can be more evident than that the value of gold, to the producer, is diminished in the precise degree that the prices of all other articles are artificially enhanced by the protecting system. That system, indeed, cannot be more accurately defined than by saying it is an authority given to the manufactures of protected articles to demand, upon an average, forty or fifty per centum more of gold or silver for a given quantity of them, than could have been obtained without the protecting duties. As the people of North Carolina cannot use their gold for either food or clothing, I presume my friend before me (Mr. CARSON,) can inform the House, from his own experience to what extent the exchangeable value of his gold is diminished by the tariff. If he exchanges it for sugar, he must give fifty per centum more of it for a given quantity of that article than he would have to give if there were no restrictions upon commerce. If he proposes to exchange it for any one of the long list of manufactures which are the favored objects of the protecting system, he will have to give from forty to fifty per centum more. In fact, sir, there is nothing, except southern labor and southern productions which he can command with his gold, without giving a large quantity of it than he would have to give under a free trade system.

With the exception of sugar, there is not a single production of southern industry of which the value is not diminished, while, on the other hand, there is not a single production of northern industry of which the value is not enhanced by the restrictive system. It would seem to have been studiously devised to depress the former and to elevate the latter, by levying a tribute of which the enhanced price of protected manufactures is at once the measure and the means.

I will now submit a few remarks upon the extraordinary statements and speculations in which some gentlemen have indulged as to the condition of the planting States. They set themselves up in judgment on this subject, and have undertaken to convince the people of the south, against the evidence of their own experience, and their own senses, that they are in a high and palmy state of prosperity. For this purpose, one of the gentleman quoted the message of the Governor of Alabama, I believe, containing the usual common place allusion to the prosperity of the State. Now, sir, the very last species of evidence that I should think of adducing to prove the prosperity of a country, is an executive message. Every body knows that general declarations of this kind, in such documents, are perfectly unmeaning any farther than as they relate to the condition of our own country as compared with that of foreign countries. That they should be gravely cited as evidence on a statistical question, which is susceptible of the most unequivocal demonstration, from undisputed facts and circumstances, is what I certainly did not anticipate.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE CHOLERA.

A reference to the reports of yesterday will satisfy our readers, that when we said yesterday the pestilence was on the *decrease* among those who have remained in the city, we were not mistaken. The prospect before us is most cheering, and we heartily congratulate those who are absent upon the certainty which is now apparent, of an early return to their homes and ordinary pursuits. But we most earnestly recommend to them the observance of the advice which we have heretofore given, *not to return until invited by the Board of Health.*

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, we have been furnished with the following communication from the Special Medical Council to the Board of Health, enforcing in unequivocal language the advice we have so repeatedly given, and for which we have as usual been censured by those whose motives are as corrupt as their course in relation to the pestilence has been vacilating. In support of the judicious recommendation of the Medical Committee, we are authorised to state, that many deaths have occurred among those who have prematurely returned to the city, and among them Mr. ——, in Orange street, who returned on Sunday evening, was attacked yesterday morning and died last night.

BOARD OF HEALTH, July 30, 1832.

The following communication was received from the Special Medical Council, and directed to be published.

J. MORTIN, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, July 28th, 1832.

To Walter Browne, Esq.

The Special Medical Council are of opinion that our fellow-citizens now absent from the city, ought in general to be advised not to return. Although a residence in the city may expose those now here, and who conform to the advice given by the Council, only to diarrhoea of a very mild and manageable form; yet a hurried return involving fatigue, anxiety, and perhaps other exciting causes of malignant cholera, would probably occasion the loss of many valuable lives.

Those who have fairly passed through one attack of the disease, either in the form of diarrhoea or of malignant cholera may expect an exemption from another.

I am, &c.

ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D., *Prest.*

Progress of the Cholera.—We regret that we are under the painful necessity of announcing the slow but apparently certain increase of the Cholera in this city. Prior to the date of our last paper, the total number of cases which had been reported by the Board of Health was 9, of which 7 had been fatal. The reports for the last seven days give the following result:

	Cases.	Deaths.
July 25,	0	0
26,	0	0
27,	2	1
28,	6	5
29,	6	1
30,	15	7
31,	19	9
Total for the week,	48	23
Add number previously reported,	9	7
Total,	57	30

There does not, however, appear to be any thing like a panic in the community. Very few of our citizens, comparatively, are out of town; and, unless the disease should spread widely, it is not probable that many will leave it. Thus far, the cases that have occurred have not been confined to any one particular part of the City or Liberties, although all of them, we believe, have appeared amongst that class of persons upon which the disease has first fallen in other places.

It gives us great pleasure, at the same time, to state that appearances at *New York* indicate a decline of the malady in that city, as will appear from the following reports:

	Cases.	Deaths.
July 24,	296	96
25,	157	61
26,	141	55
27,	122	40
28,	145	68
29,	122	39
30,	103	39
Total for the week,	1086	404
Add number previously reported,	2632	1107
Grand Total,	3718	1511

The Indian Expedition—Gen. Scott's Command.—We are happy to announce the return yesterday, of Colo: TWIGS to this city in a state of convalescence. The account which he gives of the ravages of the Cholera among the troop, and the consequent dispersion of General Scott's command, is lamentable. Never perhaps did both officers and men embark in an enterprise with the same enthusiasm, and never certainly, did the same member of men traverse the same extent of country in the unprecedented short period which they occupied in moving from Norfolk, Baltimore, and this city, to Detroit. They arrived at Detroit full of hope and anxious to reach the scene of operations; when the pestilence made its appearance among them—blighted the fair prospect of active service in which they had indulged—carried hundreds of them to untimely graves,—and dispersed the entire command.

Colo: TWIG's detachment consisted of 208 recruits and Payne's, Whiting's and Brooks' companies of artillery, making in all 350 rank and file. These men embarked at Detroit on board the steamboat Henry Clay for Chicago, but in consequence of the ravages of the Cholera, were landed at Fort Gratiot, which is situated at the outlet of Lake Huron 80 miles from Detroit. In less than ten days Dr. Everett, Lieut. Clay and fourteen of the recruits died at the fort. *One hundred and fifty five* deserted, of whom it is estimated that at least thirty have died;—leaving of the 208 but 39 at the time Colo: Twigs left. Of the three companies of artillery *twenty-six* died and *twenty* deserted. Thus were the 350 of which this command consisted on its arrival at Detroit, reduced to 135 in about twelve days!

Colo: CUMMING of the 2nd Infantry, with Ransom and Hoffman's companies, 90 men from Fort Niagara, encamped at Spring Wells four miles south of Detroit. Of this number *twenty-one* have died and four deserted, reducing this detachment to 55.

Col. CRANE's detachment of artillery, consisting of 220 men, accompanied by Gen. Scott and his staff, embarked on board the steamboat Sheldon Thompson and arrived at Chicago with eighty cases of cholera on board, having lost several soldiers on the passage. At the last accounts nearly all the officers and men had been attacked more or less with the disease, and Lieuts. McDUFFIE and GUSTAVUS BROWN, (a graduate from West Point in June last, and not the son of the late General BROWN,) together with *fifty-five* privates, had fallen victims to the disease.

Capt. LYON's detachment, consisting of his and Capt. FRAZER's companies of artillery, (ninety men,) left Detroit on board the steamboat William Penn, and had arrived in safety at Machinac.

Major THOMSON's detachment, consisting of his and Capt. COBB's companies of the 2d Infantry, eighty men, had marched across the country from Detroit and would probably arrive at Chicago in twelve days.

By a letter which we published on Monday, dated Galena, July 14th, we learn that it was Gen. Scott's intention march with his command across the country to Fort Armstrong, out Rock Island; but it will be perceived by the foregoing particulars, that of the 850 men with whom he left here, not to exceed 200 will be in a situation to take the field;—about 300 having been lost by death and desertions, and more than that number unfitted by disease for active service for months to come.—Thus has terminated this expedition, and BLACK-HAWK having in the mean time dispersed his Indians and probably crossed the Mississippi, there is but little reason to believe that he will receive the punishment he merits. We have received a lesson, however, which may prove serviceable, and our Representatives in Congress may become satisfied, that instead of an army 6,000 men, our wants require one of at least 15,000. Our Western Frontier can only be protected from Indian invasion by the presence of United State Troops, and as we have officers sufficient for 12,000 men, the expense of keeping up an army of 15,000, would be less than double the amount of our present expenditures on the army, and a mere bagatelle compared with the importance of protecting the inhabitants of the Western States. *Cour. Enq.*

Important Discussion.—A meeting was held in this city, in the early part of June, of so important a character as to call out a number of our most eminent citizens. Amongst them were several of our distinguished lawyers, who severally delivered speeches on the occasion, of much force and eloquence. The subject, to be sure, was one calculated to elicit the best talents of the community. Does the reader ask it it related to the great question of the Tariff, the Preservation of the Union, Internal Improvements, the Public Lands, the removal of the Indians, the cause of Temperance, or that of Colonization? We answer, to neither. It related to the important question whether the Philadelphia Library should be kept open in the morning, as well as in the afternoon, as at present, which was decided in the negative by an overwhelming majority, the gentlemen of the Bar generally advocating the successful side. This display of eloquence, and array of great lawyers, was probably as much of a *tempest in a tea-pot*, as any thing that has lately occurred in our good city. Who, after this, will say "*de minimis non curat lex?*" "The law does not regard small matters."

Banner of the Constitution.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

AUGUST 13, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.

TO MY FRIENDS IN THE BOROUGH.

I should be wanting in some of the best feelings of the human heart were I not to embrace this first opportunity, publicly, to return you my sincere, and heartfelt acknowledgements for the warm, unbought, and disinterested support I have received from you in the contest just closed. The victory is not mine, but your own:—I am but the humble instrument in your cause; but not the less grateful on that account.

If, in the course of this extraordinary contest, I, and my friends have shewn zeal, it has been the zeal which looked for no other reward than what the triumph of principle would give. We have made use of no "undue influences" to control the event; we have had no bank influence, or monied aristocracy to work in our favor.

We are threatened that this contest shall go further: We say be it so, if such be their pleasure. We shall have no cause to regret it, particularly as it will give us an opportunity to lay before the Legislature, and the public, what should be known only to be reprobated; and also to make the public better acquainted with the characters of some, who are not yet as well known as they should be.

Let it not be supposed, for an instant, that I would cast the slightest censure on the great body of those who voted for my opponent: Such is not my intention, for I believe they acted from the purest motives, and I am too much of a Republican to think less of any man, because he honestly differed with me in principle, or thinks proper not to vote for me. No? I make no allusion to these. Besides, there are among them, many individuals, whom I highly value for their [illegible] and whom I hope long to [illegible] friends.

It now only remains, for [illegible] the citizens of the *Borough* [illegible] that as their Representative [illegible] pass no opportunity to promote [illegible] est and welfare, as likewise [illegible] state at large. BURTON [illegible]

ELECTION RETURNS.

STATE OF THE POLLS FOR [illegible]

	Carter.	[illegible]
Salisbury,	212	
Mocksville,	190	
Morgan's,	39	
Neely's,	70	
Thompson's,	43	
Pinkston's,	09	
Fulton,	35	
Brickhouse's,	49	
Total,	647	

STATE OF THE POLLS FOR CO[illegible]

	Polk.	Pearson.	[illegible]
Salisbury,	446	357	
Neely's Mill,	182	147	
Thompson's Mill,	156	105	
Morgan's,	115	112	
Pinkston's Store,	46	33	
Mocksville,	243	333	
Fulton,	109	112	
Brickhouse's	109	108	
Total,	1404	1306	

SHERIFF.

Slater's majority, 31.

BOROUGH.

Craige,	76
Alexander,	75

Cabarrus.—Archibald Hous[illegible] Senate; Danl. M. Barringer, Es[illegible] Ury, Commons; Wm. H. [illegible] Sheriff.

Meeting of Delegates.—In a[illegible] um of our paper will be found the [illegible] ings of the delegates, from Rowa[illegible] son and Montgomery Counties [illegible] purpose of nominating an elector [illegible] district. We are gratified to [illegible] our worthy Townsman J. Giles, [illegible] been nominated on the Jackson [illegible] ticket for elector for this district.

Barbour in the West.—Notwith[illegible] ing the evidence, which is daily [illegible] in upon them of the popularity of [illegible] bour in the West, the Van Buren [illegible] in the East still assert that he is [illegible] ority. "A drowning man will [illegible] straws."—The Editors of the Gl[illegible] to act upon this maxim; for [illegible] hold of the assertions of a [illegible] Van Buren Editors in this State [illegible] evidence that Mr. Van Buren [illegible] Vote of his State. But [illegible] wrap themselves up in such [illegible] lusion, for they will have to [illegible] dread reality (to them) in N[illegible] that Mr. Barbour will get the [illegible] Carolina—by an overwhelming [illegible]

New Post-Office.—A new P[illegible] has been established in Davidson [illegible] N. C. called Mount Lebanon, [illegible] WILLIAM STOUT, Esq. has been [illegible] Post-Master.

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FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"The Yadkin and Catawba J[illegible] has just come to hand, and announce[illegible] "a certain contagious disease" has [illegible] made its appearance at the Ca[illegible] Springs." Being the healing spirit of [illegible] place, I have deemed it my duty to [illegible] very particular enquiries into the [illegible] and I find the whole to be a false alarm [illegible] invented by some malicious spirit who [illegible] vies the peaceful and happy condition [illegible] my votaries about the springs. All [illegible] votaries here are in good bodily health [illegible] with minds cheered and enlivened by [illegible] vated feelings of patriotism. No disease [illegible] therefore has been introduced from S[illegible] Carolina; but I am sorry to inform [illegible] public that an *attempt* was made [illegible] days ago to introduce from another [illegible] ter a disease of a most loathsome and [illegible] tested character among us; it is tech[illegible] cally called "*Toryism*;" but the purity [illegible] our political atmosphere soon expelled [illegible] from the Springs. The cadaverous [illegible] mal, who, for his manifold sins is [illegible] with it, finding no foul vapours here [illegible] upon, soon disappeared and fled North[illegible] over the Catawba. "The Board of Health [illegible] in Salisbury should keep a look out for [illegible]

This disease, called "*Toryism*," [illegible] contagious, is also of an hereditary [illegible] gin;—and as it raged a good deal among [illegible] Salisbury during the Revolutionary war [illegible] is to be feared the dregs may still be [illegible] One of its effects is not only to disease [illegible] mind, but also to corrupt the hearts of [illegible] victims. The only preventative is [illegible] *chloride* of patriotism and "tar and [illegible] ers" the only panacea.

The first is in daily use about the springs [illegible] and should the object of our disgust [illegible] here again, we propose to try the [illegible] upon him—tho' after all we have but [illegible] hopes of success, since it is said putrid[illegible] has already commenced on his vitals.

This "*Toryism*" is a very "[illegible] case," and like the Cholera mostly [illegible] a certain description of persons [illegible] low and vicious.

I hope, Mr. Editor, there are not [illegible] cases of it in your town. If there be, [illegible] your board of health adopt the [illegible] plan to get rid of existing cases, [illegible] free use of the *Chloride* of patriotism [illegible] prevent the contagion from spreading.

SPIRIT OF THE SPRINGS.

[*Note by the Editor.*]

If the disease be in Salisbury at all, [illegible] must be limited to a very few cases [illegible] these altogether within the "[illegible] district."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor:

Chance threw into my hands the other day, a news-paper printed at Raleigh under the name of "North Carolina Constitutionalist." I had heard of this paper before, but never before saw it: if however the one dated 18th July may be taken as a fair sample of the whole, I think the Editor who ever he may be, should have modesty enough to change its name and call it "The Journal of Nonsense," for without doubt it contains more blunders and nonsense than any other newspaper in America. The paper before me contains nearly one whole column of *erratta* correcting the *erratta*. It is not the "mistakes of a night" with this Editor, but of a week, and probably of every week. However in July 18th, he gives the public to understand that it will be better, in future,—for "he is in daily expectation of a *first rate printer* from the *North*, who will take an interest in the establishment." What, another, from the *North?* It is clear enough that his paper wants amendment, but in all conscience it has *North* enough in it already.

Mr. Editor these *Northern* people take great liberties with us poor devils of the *South*. In the first place they make us pay all the taxes, in the next place they divide these taxes out among themselves, and then when we complain of it, they send out a parcel of newspaper printers among us to tell us that the Tariff is a very good thing, and that we must not complain; and, when we cannot help complaining a little; they tell us in our teeth that we are stupid fools and *nullifiers*; and threatens us with the bayonets of the manufacturers. Mr. Editor is this exageration? No one will say it is, who will read the papers of these *Northern* printers settled among us. I have heard it remarked that of all the papers now printed in North Carolina, not one is for the Tariff, except such as are conducted by foreigners or yankees, squatted down among us. Owing to this, some have supposed that these printers have been sent out among us by the manufacturers themselves, and set up to support their cause. I hear that we are to have some more of these missionary Editors among us. No wonder they are for the Tariff, since that act goes to enrich their kinfolks at home, and if it does ruin the South, they can leave us when there is nothing more to be made by staying among us.

As to the Editor of the "Constitutionalist" I have enquired of more than twenty persons who he is, and where he is from, and nobody could give me any account of him except one man and he spoke only from report. It is reported, said he that this printer is from the *North*;—he first came out as a yankee pedlar; then he took to keeping school, & next bought out this paper, or some how got it to his hands. He is the 3rd or 4th Editor of this paper, in the course of six months. Now, these are the sort of Editors that set up to drill the freemen of North Carolina. Are the people to be *peddled* out of their wits by such fellows? Let every freeman answer for himself. It is notable that these exotics some time pretend to be in favour of a modification of the Tariff, but in the next breath you will see them advocating the whole measure as it stands. It is time such men should be understood, and the sheeps clothing taken off them,—and if I was in your place Mr. Craige, I would not rest until the public fully understood them. CATAWBA.

ELECTORAL MEETING,

At the Healing Springs.

The Counties of Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery composing one Electoral district, appointed by meetings, in their respective counties, from Montgomery, Jno. M. Allen, Francis Locke, Col. J. Crump and J. L. Gaines, Esqrs. from Davidson, Col. Saml. Hargrave, James Wiseman, Gersham Tussey, Thomas Hampton, Esqrs., and Maj. F. Goss, from Rowan, Col. R Macnamara, Dr. John Scott, and James Smith, Esq., to meet at the Healing Springs in Davidson on the first Saturday in August, for the purpose of nominating an Elector to be placed on the Jackson and Barbour ticket for the State of North Carolina. All of the above delegates attended except John M. Allen from Montgomery, and Maj F. Goss, and Thos. Hampton Esq. from Davidson, at the time and place appointed. When, the meeting was organised by calling Col. John Crump to the Chair, and appointing Dr. John Scott to act as Secretary. And after some conversational discussion of the object for which we had thus met, the following Resolutions were offered by Col. R. Macnamara, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, By the delegates now assembled that John Giles, Esq. of Rowan County be recommended as a fit and proper person to the Electors of Davidson, Montgomery and Rowan, to be placed on the Electoral Ticket of this State for **ANDREW JACKSON** as President and PHILIP P. BARBOUR as Vice-President.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting deliver a copy of these resolutions to Mr. John Giles, and that a copy of the same be sent to the Chairman and Secretary of the Central Committee at Raleigh.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Western Carolinian.

On motion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Ch'mn. and Sec'y.—After which the meeting adjourned sine die.

JOHN CRUMP, *Ch'mn.*
JOHN SCOTT, *Sec'y.*

A CAUTION to MOTHERS of CHILDREN.

Who can repair the loss, or who can tell the heartrending and parental sorrow and sympathy for the torture, and loss of a fond infant child; none but him who has not left us without hope, and giveth and taketh away: It was on the 20th ult. that Mrs. Lea, wife of John Lea, for the purpose of scalding Beadsteads, &c. had a large pail of boiling water and lye, brought into the house, when their youngest son, (John by name,) aged 4 years, 2 months, and 12 days, in a gale of play instantly fell backwards into it and was scalded so that he died in about 18 hours. *Communicated*

Iredell Co. N. C.

DIED.

At 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 22 ult at the Quaker Meadows, the residence of his brother, Capt. Charles McDowell in Burke County *Major General Athen A. McDowell* of Buncombe County, in the 42 year of his age.—In the death of this respectable, and worthy citizen, Society has sustained an irreparable loss.—Distinguished alike for private Virtues, personal worth, & public usefulness; he was easy of access, candid, social, and hospitable to all; particularly kind, and affectionate, to his relatives; in a word he was beloved by all his acquaintance, and esteemed most, by those who knew him best. He has left three minor children destitute of all parental protection, and care; his wife having died nine years since; and also has left many relatives of high respectability, to mourn his premature death. His disease was a chronic affection of the liver, having grown out of a severe attack of Influenza so prevalent last winter. He was under no serious apprehensions of danger, until about 4 weeks before his death, During which time he sufferred extremely; which suffering he bore with becoming patience, fortitude and resignation.

[*Communicated.*]

The Journal of Commerce furnishes the following example of the nice discrimination made by our Tariff Law, in small matters:

Exact Protection.—The following quotation from Campbell's alphabetical arrangement of the present Tariff, exhibits one of the ridiculous results of making up specific and ad valorem duties, and including articles made "wholly *or in part*" of a given raw material. Nothing but a plain simple ad valorem duty on all *manufactured* goods, can deliver our business from embarrassment, and our statute-books from such nonsense as the following:

"Dolls, jointed, undressed—the head, neck, body, legs, armes, and hands, being of wood, and the face shaped with plaster of Paris, printed—*thirty* per centum.

"Dolls, wax, undressed—the body, legs, feet, and part of the arms, shaped with a piece of cotton cloth stuffed, the hands and part of the arms shaped with kid leather, also stuffed and the head, face, neck, and breasts, made of wax, painted, with glass eyes, and something in imitation of hair on the head—*twenty-five* per centum."

This last doll is "manufactured wholly or in part" of cotton, of leather, of glass, and of hair, or at least of something in imitation of hair. We should like to know by what rule in cyphering the duty on this mixed animal was ascertained.

Cholera Fact.—A man was taken from —, in great distressing, symptoms apparently violent, and carried to the hospital in the 13th Ward, where a bill of opium was administered, friction applied, &c. After a short time the patient complained of great pain, and inquired if the would not give him any thing else. "Not at present," they replied. "What no brandy?" said he. "Not a drop," was the answer. "Then said he, springing on his feet in anger, "I'll not patronize this shop," and immediately walked off.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY, Aug. 4, 1832.

Cotton in seed	2. 00
Do. clean	8,50 to 9,00
Corn	40
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	$1. 12
Iron	4 to 5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$3.00 3,25
Brandy	40
Whiskey	[illegible]
Nails	9 to 10
Loaf Sugar	18 to 20
Lead	8 to 10
South Carolina money discount	1 to 1½
Georgia do.	2 to 3

CHERAW July 21, 1832.

Brandy, Peach	gal.		50
Apple		35	40
Bagging	yd.	16	17
Bacon	lb.	7½	8
Cotton		9½	10 1-8
Corn	bush.		65
Coffee	lb.	16	18
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$4	$4 1-4
Molasses	gal.	37 1-2	40
Salt (in bulk)	bush.		75
Sugar		8	10
Whiskey	gal.	28	30
Wheat	bush.		75

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY, 21.

Brandy, Apple per gal.		50 to 55
Do Peach,		62½
Bacon		8a 8½
Corn		60
Cotton,	100lbs	9 to 9 50
Flour		$4 to 4 75
Salt		75 to 00
Iron		4 50 to 5
Sugar, brown		7½ to 8½
Coffee		15 to 16
Molasses		30 to 35
Flaxseed		$1 20 to 1 30
Wheat		70 to 75
Whiskey		28 to 32

SALISBURY

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises will be resumed on the first day of October. Board can be obtained in the best families at $7 per month. The price of tuition per session (five months,) is $10 50, Drawing and Painting, $10 Music $20, paid in advance.

BENJ. COTTRELL.

August 11th, 1832. 4t44

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust to me executed for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell for cash, on Thursday the 30th, inst, at the dwelling house of HENRY LEAZER, the following property viz:

Three head of horses.
Five or more head of cattle.
A Stock of hogs.
House hold and Kitchen furniture.
Farming Utensils and

Two tracts of land lying in the county of Rowan, on the head *waters of coldle Creek*, one being the undivided two fifths of a tract containing about 200 acres descended to the Heirs at Law of JOHN LEAZER Sen. dec'd adjoining the lands Jacob Beever, Capt. Parks, Philip Rumple and others.—The other being the undivided half of a tract containing about 50 acres adjoining the lands of Dan'l. Overcash, Dan'l. Coleman. Philip Rumple and others.

DANIEL COLEMAN *Trustee.*

August 4th 1832. 3t38

W. J. JONES

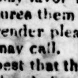
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County ty, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th, 1831, 92tf

MANSION HOTEL.

AT THE CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE.



THE Subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts shall be used to render pleasant the entertainment of all such as may call. Her table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and her Bar with the choicest liquors.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort to please, she flatters herself, that she will be able to render to all the most ample satisfaction.

MARY ALLEMONG.

☞ *The Office of the Northern & Southern tri-weekly Line of Stages, also that of the Cheraw and Lincoln Lines, is at the*

MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, AUGUST 7, 1832.

6t41

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for two years, from the first day of January, 1833, to the 31st day of December, 1834, on the following post routes in North Carolina, will be received at this office until the second day of November next, inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

2187. From Columbia to Springfield, in Tyrrel County, and back once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 *a. m.* arrive at Springfield same day by 6 *p. m.*

Leave Springfield every Saturday at 6 A. M. arrive at Columbia same day by 6 P. M.

2188. From Kinston to Trenton, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Kinston every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Trenton same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Kinston same day by 12 noon.

2189. From Greenville to Stantonburg, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville every Wednesday at 9 A. M. arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 P. M.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 A. M. arrive at Greenville same day by 2 P. M.

2190. From Gravelly Hill by Lisbon and Taylor's Bridge to Clinton and back, once a week.

Leave Gravelly Hill every Thursday at 6 A M, arrive at Clinton same day by 3 P M.

Leave Clinton every Friday at 6 A M, arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 3 P M.

2191. From Bedford by Shocco Springs to Warrenton, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bedford every Thursday at 7 A M, arrive at Warrenton same day by 3 P. M.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 8 A. M. arrive at Bedford same day by 4 P. M.

2192. By Hillsboro' by Picket's Oil Mill, Ths. Benchairs, Hester's Store, Rich'd. Bullock's and Potter's Bridge to Oxford, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Tuesday at 6 A M. arrive at Oxford same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Oxford every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 6 P. M.

2193. From Blakely by Stokesburgh to Germantown and back, once a week.

Leave Blakely every Monday at 1 P. M. arrive at Germantown same day by 5 P. M.

Leave Germantown every Monday at 6 A. M. arrive at Blakely same day by 10 A. M.

2194. From Roxboro by Hugh Woods to Black Walnut, Va., 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Roxboro every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Black Walnut same day by 1 P M.

Leave Black Walnut every Thursday at 3 1-2 P M, arrive at Roxboro same day by 9 P. M.

2195. From Leasburgh by Hightowers to Caswell c. h., 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leasburgh every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Caswell c. h., same day by 10 A. M.

Leave Caswell c. h. every Wednesday at 11 A. M. arrive at Leasburgh same day by 3 P. M.

2196. From Rockford by Juddsville to Bower's Store and back, once a week.

Leave Rockford every Thursday at 3 P. M. arrive at Bower's Store next day by 6 P. M.

Leave Bowers' Store every Wednesday at 9 A M, arrive at Rockford next day by 12 noon.

2197. From Concord by Mill Grove and Hickory Grove to Beatty's Ford and back, once a week.

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Beatty's Ford same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Beatty's Ford every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Concord same day by 6 P. M.

2198. From Lawrenceville to Wadesboro,' 26 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lawrenceville every Friday at 6 A. M. arrive at Wadesborough same day by 3 P. M.

Leave Wadesboro' every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 P. M.

NOTES.

1. The Post Master General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a *pro rata* allowance, for an extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails, at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Post Master General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the *manner* of carrying, *increase of expedition*, *extension* of routes, *frequency* of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals, must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts;" and Superscribed "*Proposals.*"

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"*I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No , from to for the yearly com pensation of dollars.*"

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid, without consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent violate the Post Office law' or shall transmit commercial inteligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, unless the post master Genesal shall otherwise direct, and without increase of compensation.

15. The Posmaster General reserves he right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue two years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November next.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,
Post Master General.

GENERAL P. O. DEPARTMENT, }
11t47 *July 24, 1832.* }

NOTICE.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Marseilles, and Valentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY
Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Sencshew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk camblets,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romanis Gause,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gauze and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery,

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH
Fancy bonnet, belt and cap Ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

MICHAEL BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected by himself in *PHILADELPHIA* and *NEW-YORK* from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any GOODS of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his GOODS, and the extreme lowness of his prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed towards him, and for which he now returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all that is

NEW & FASHIONABLE,

comprising every article that is usually kept in Stores.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. 14t37

Salisbury, May the 10th 1832.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced butchering in this place and that he will continue to butcher during the season. He will have beef in market on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mornings in each week at from two and a half to 3 1-2 cents per pound.

He would remind those who have beeves to sell that he will give the highest cash price for them at his residence 3 miles north of Salisbury, on the road leading from Salisbury, to Mockesville Jonesville and Wilkesboro.' Pasturage will be furnished gratis to drovers, who may call at his house. 33tf

PETER J. SWINK.

New Goods!

DANIEL H. CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

600

Notice.

THERE was taken up in Rowan County, in the Forks of the Yadkin River, and Hunting Creek, by James Davis, sen. a small iron-gray mare colt, and entered on my Stray Book, on the 16th inst. which is supposed to be 2 years old last spring, and was valued at $3, by A. Smoot and Arthea Morrow:

G. ANDERSON, *Ranger of 3d. Battalion of Rowan Co.*

July 20th, 1832. 3t36 pd

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock of

GOODS

belonging to the late firm of

KYLES & MEENAN,

all of which they are determined to sell at the

PHILADELPHIA & NEW-YORK

Prices. By strict attention to business, with a wish to be accommodating, we shall feel grateful for the patronage of our friends, and the public at large—at the old stand. [illegible]

Salisbury, [illegible]

DR. ASHBEL [illegible]

H[illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] Smith [illegible] quests that his respects be presented to his former patrons, and the citizens of Rowan in general, and to inform them that he expects to reach home in time to resume his practice of Medicine, by the first of August, or sooner.

He will occupy his room on Main Street near the Store of Messrs. Hackett & Lemly. 29tf

REMOVAL.

[illegible] & SHAVER [illegible] respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their

CARRIAGE-MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

to their new Shop [illegible] residence of Dr. Ferrand, on [illegible] Street, where they are always ready to attend the calls of their friends, in their line of business, such as the making and repairing of Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys &c.

☞ The blacksmith business is still continued, in all its various branches, by JOHN I. SHAVER, at his old stand. 26tf

BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday [illegible] mornings, in each [illegible] season, or [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] scriber.

June 16th [illegible]

Runaway

ON the 16th of September [illegible] last, from my [illegible] in Jones county, two [illegible] named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his [illegible] there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent, he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. [illegible]

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

FLAX-SEED Wanted.

THE subscriber respectfully notices his old customers and friends, that he still continues to take in

FLAX-SEED,

for which he will give CASH or SALT in exchange, at his old stand.

4t38 GEORGE VOGLER.

Salisbury, N. C. August 1st, 1832.

Cape Fear, & Yadkin Rail Road.

BOOKS of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened in the Town of Salisbury at the Hotel of Wm. H. Slaughter, and at the Mansion Hotel, and will remain open until the 29th. day of August next, The subscribers are pleased to learn from a recent communication to them from the commissioners at Wilmington that $100,000 of stock will be taken in the Towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville and that the route of the intended Road will shortly be surveyed by an emenent Enjineer.

JAMES MARTIN jr.
MICHAEL BROWN.
WILLIAM H. HORAH.
TOMAS L. COWAN.
MAX: CHAMBERS.

July 26th 1832.

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

A LARGE RECORD-BOOK, containing ten quires of fine Paper, well bound and neatly ruled, for sale. Apply at this Office.

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 60tf

POETRY.

FROM THE N. Y. AMERICAN.

THE BARD'S LAST SONG.

"My task is done—my song has ceased."

BYRON.

I feel no more the glow of thought
Within my bosom rise;
The inspiration—that had caught
Its lustre from the skies;
The harp that I had loved is hushed—
Its song has died away;
The cords this withered hand has brushed
Are slumbering in decay.

And I, that woke upon its strings
The deathless voice of song—
I, to whose feet there darkly clings
The iron grasp of wrong,—
Am doomed to feel the mists of death
Steal o'er my throbbing brain,
Without the power to make one breath
Of its accustom'd strain.

An icy chain is on my soul—
My spirit, bowed to earth,
Hath not the power to control
The thoughts it shadows fourth;
For on my vision there doth press
The dark and starless gloom,
The cold the bitter loneliness
That gathers round the tomb.

God! can it be that there must sleep
The energy—the fire—
The fond aspirings, strong and deep
The eagle-winged desire!
The bright and quenchless thought that burned
To soar from earth away
The light immortal mind that spurned
The shackles of its clay!

Shall not the spirit, when the bars
Of this cold earth are burst,
Find that bright home among the stars,
Its purest dreams have nursed!
Shall not the high soul wake again,
Within a brighter clime;
And live a life, and sing a strain,
Eternal and sublime.

Rest, then my harp! where thou art hung,
Upon the cypress tree:
Sleep, then, its chords, that oft have rung
With sweetest melody;
What though this hand shall wake no more
The glory of thy song;
The silent sleep shall soon be o'er—
Thou shalt not slumber long.

J. W. B.

VARIETY.

LOVE AND ITS EFFECTS.

Love is like honesty, much talked and little understood; like common sense valuable and scarce. The miser calls it a bad mortgage—the stock jobber, a sinking fund—the doctor a hypocondria—The lawyer a suit in chancery—the soldier, his parole of honor—and the sailor the mariner's compass.

An Englishman in love amuses himself with the blue devils: Ask him a question and I'll hold a thousand pounds to a ducat, you feel insulted by his answer, for instance—

"Fine morning, Mr. Bull."
"I've seen thousands finer."
"How are you to day sir?"
"Don't know——can't tell."
"What ails you, friend John."
"What the devil business have you with my ailings?"

An Irishman in love, (and who loves like him?) gets merry with *Innishowen*, then exclaims: "Ochil Sheelah! Sheelah! my box of diamonds! my essence of cruelty! my pearl of pearls, and my flowers, except the potatoe flower! Arrah, dear why will you shut your one eye against little Terrence McGladdery! Havn't I got a gentale, commodious, lofty, nate little mudedifice? Havn't I got a cow and a turf stack to feed her with? Havn't I got an empty flower garden full of potatoes? Och an-ey? Och-an-ey? ever since you stole my heart, I feel it banging against my ribs like the pendulum of a cookoo-clock!—Sheelah, dear, widout you be mine, door Terrence will be after dying an old maid! By the powers of buttermilk, he'll just go off like the snuff of a rush-light—so he will."

A Scotchman, in love take a pickle o' sneeshun frae his mull, an' whyles claws his elbows when it dinna yuk. "Heck Donald! man, what?' the muckle deils names come ow'r ye now! Fye, fye! dinna let Maggey M'Cree's pawkey e'en thril ye through! Ruise ye! ruise ye, chiel." "O Sawney, Sawney! len' me ye'r lug a wee bit, my discreet frien' and keep a secret. It's no her twa gim' let ee'n on her painted face, I'm courtin—its her siller! her siller!"

A Welchman in love, looks as silly as the goats on his mountains—he refuses leek porrige and toasted cheese—thus proving the power of the blind archer to be the same in every country. Poor Gheukin ap Morgan ap Shones; be very bad—heart go pit-a-pat all day!

"Hur cannot work—Hur cannot
play—
Hur cannot sleep—Hur can't be
gay—
O lur hur, do, Winifred—luf hur
as your life,
And Shen and Winifred soon will
be man an wife."

A Duchman in love is as cold as a confectioner's ice house, and a Spaniard as hot as a grill'd devil; a lawyer in love pleads away his soul, and a love sick doctor physics away his soul—buy the bye a doctor must be sick indeed when he takes his own physic; a musician in love fiddles away his soul, and a poet rhymes away his soul.

After the death of Parson, his head war dissected, and to the craniologists it was discovered that he had the thickest skull of any professor in Europe. Professor Gall being called upon to explain this phenomenon, and to reconcile so tenacious a memory with so thick a receptable for it, replied: "How the ideas got in such a skull is their business, not mine; I have nothing to do with that; but let them once get in—that is all I want—once in—and I will defy them to get out again."

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES

Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 54.

AN ACT to increase the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorised by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint four additional Surgeons, and ten additional Surgeons Mates, in the army of the United States.

A. STEPHENSON'
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, June 28, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

NO. 55.

AN ACT further to extend the persion heretofore granted to the widows of persons killed, or who died in the naval services.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where provision had been made by law, for the five years' half pay to widows and children of officers, seamen and marines, who were killed in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States, and also, in all cases where provision has been made for extending the term for five years, in addition to any term of five years, the said provision shall be, and he is hereby further extended for an additional term of five years so far as respects widows only; to commence at the end of the current or last expired term of five years in each case respectively, which pension shall be paid out of the fund heretofore provided by law. And the pension herein continued shall cease for the causes mentioned, in the laws granting the same, respectively.

SEC. 2. *And be further enacted,* That the provisions of this act shall be extended to the widows of all those who have died by reason of wounds received during the war.

Approved. June 28 1832.

NO. 56.

AN ACT making provision for the sale and disposition of the public grounds in the cities of St. Augustine and Pensacola, and to reserve certain lots and buildings for public purposes, and to provide for their repair and preservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby required to cause to be selected such of the lots and buildings in the city of St. Augustine and of Pensacola, as may in his opinion be needed for public purposes, which when so selected, shall be kept for the use of the United States, and when the selection shall have been made of such lots or buildings, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be surveyed all the public and private lots and commons in and about the said cities, one copy of which survey shall be lodged in the land offices in which the respective places are situated, and the other copy delivered to the city authorities, to be there kept and preserved as other records pertaining to the operations of said cities.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lots, buildings and commons, not so set apart or needed for public purposes, shall at such time, and in such proportions or sizes, as may be deemed most advisable and conducive to the interest of the United States and the said cities, be sold at public auction as other public lands, and the money arising from the sales paid into the Treasury of the United States; *provided,* that nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorise the sale of any lot or part of lots, or other grounds which have been by the laws of Spain or the United States vested in the corporations of said towns, or which have been set apart for churches or burying grounds by the laws aforesaid, or by any ordinance of the corporate authorities of the said cities.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the title to the lot of ground in St. Augustine, known, as the Old or Burnt hospital lot, with all its appurtenances, be and the same is hereby vested in the Mayor of Augustine, and his successor for ever, intrust for the purpose of erecting thereon, by the local authorities of St. Augustine, buildings necessary for the education of free white children of both sexes.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall cause the buildings which may be selected for public purposes under this act, to be refitted and repaired fit for use, and the better to preserve them from ruin and dilapidaon, for which purpose the sum of five thousand bollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorised to dispose of such part of the military reservations in the city of Detroit, and upon the river Rouge, in the territory of Michigan, as in his opinion may not be wanted for the public service, and to vest the proceeds in the purchase or erection of a storehouse and wharf in the said city of Detroit, and in the erection of an Arsenal in the vicinity thereof, either upon the public lands, or upon a site to be procured for that purpose.

Approved, June 28, 1832.

NO. 57.

AN ACT making appropriations for certain Internal Improvements for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the purpose of making the improvements hereinafter enumerated viz:

For removing obstructions to the navigation of Kennebeck river, at Lovejoy's Narrows, Maine, including a balance of former appriations, of two thousand five hundred and seventy nine dollars and sixty eight hundredths, carried to the surplus fund, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For repairing Plymouth Beach, Massachusetts, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For further protection and preservation of the Beach at Provincetown, Massachusetts, four thousand six hundred dollars.

The deepening the channel through Pass an Heron, Alabama, being the balance of the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, carried to the surplus fund first January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, six thousand and fifty dollars.

For deepening the channel at Pascagoula river, being the balance of the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, carried to the surplus fund the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Red river, Louisiana, and Arkansas, being the balance of the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight carried to the surplus fund, two thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and the further sum of twenty thousand dollars.

For carrying on the work of the Delaware breakwater, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay Lucius W. Stockton the amount expended by him on the repairs of the Cumberland Road, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, five thousand eight hundred and sixty eight dollars.

For completing the repairs of the United States' military road betwen Pensacola and Tallahassee, four thousand dollars.

For completing the same from St. Augustine to Tallahassee, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For the completion of the improvement of the harbor and river St. Marks, in Florida, as recommended by the chief Engineer, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing repairs to piers, at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Maine, one thousand seven hundred dolls.

For removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river two hundred and fifty dollars.

For completing the sea wall for the preservation of Deer Island, Boston harbor, sixty thousand dollars.

For completing the breakwater at Hyannis harbor Mass., seven thousand six hundred dolls.

For removing the bar at the mouth of Nantucket harbor, six thousand dollars.

For completing the breakwater and dyke, and deepening the channel, in the harbor of Mill river, in Conn., four thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and forty-three cents.

For completing the pier and mole at Oswego, New York, nineteen thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions at the mouth of Big Sodus bay, N. Y. seventeen thousand dollars.

For improving the entrance of Genessee river, sixteen thoussud dolls.

For completing the pier at the mouth of Buffalo harbor, ten thousand three hundred dolls.

For the work at black rock harbor, N. York, five thousand one hundred dollars.

For securing and completing the work at Dunkin harbor, N. Y. ten thousand two hundred dolls.

For completing the improvement of the harbor of Prescot Isle, Penn., four thousand five hundred dolls.

For improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester and Port Penn, on the Delaware, [illegible] thousand dollars.

For carrying on the work for the improvement of Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina, twenty-two thousand dolls.

For improving Cape Fear river, below Wilmington N. C. twenty eight thousand dolls.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers, fifty thousand dolls.

And the President of the U. S. is hereby authorized to extend the improvement of the steam boat navigation from Pittsburg to the Cumberland road, at Brownsville, upon such plan as he may approve, under the provisions of the act of May twenty-four, eighteen hundred and twenty four; and that the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend the provisions of the act of twenty-fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Onio and Mississippi rivers," so as to embrace in its operations the river Missouri, from its injunction with the Mississippi to the mouth of the Kansas river; and also, the upper Mississippi river from St. Louis, in Missouri, to Galena Illinois, with power to remove all obstructions in the channel of said river between those points; and that the provisions of the act approved twenty fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers," be extended so as to include, in its operation, the improvement of the Mississippi from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico, and the deepening of the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi.

For improving the navigation of the Arkansas river, fifteen thousand dollars; *Provided,* The Engineer Department, after examination, is satisfied that, during a portion of the ensuing year, the men and machine employed in removing obstructions in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, can be more usefully employed in removing those of the Arkansas river; *Provided,* That the compensation of the superintendant of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, shall be the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, in full for all his services; and he shall not hereafter be allowed any thing in the shape of commissions in his disbursements.

For improving the mouth of Conneaut creek, Ohio, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pier head at Cunningham creek, Ohio, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mout of Grand river, Ohio, two thousand six hundrad dollars.

For completing the improvement of Cleaveled horbor, Ohio, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For removing a sand bar at the mouth of Black river, Ohio, eight thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For piers at La Plaisance bay, Michigan, eight thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river, thirty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the War Department.

For the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of the Savannah river, between the mouth thereof and the city of Savannah, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, including the balance of the former appropriation to the same object, to be expended according to a plan and an estimate of the department of War.

For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveyes under the act of thirtieth April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs of the Cumberland road east of the Ohio river, and other needful improvements on said road, to carry into effect the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; and of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "An act for the preservation and repair of that part of the United States' of Maryland," passed the 23d day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, to which said acts the assent of the United States is hereby given, to remain in force during the pleasure of Congress, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the War Department, under the superintendence of an officer of the Engineer; and which said acts are hereby directed to be printed and appended to the laws of the present session of Congress.

For repairing and building bridges on the military road leading from Mattanawcook to Mar's Hill, in Maine, for widening said road, and for contingencies, twenty one thousand dollars.

For containing the road from Detroit toward Chicago fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the road from Detroit to Fort Gratio, in Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars; and authority is hereby given to the Secretary of War, to change the direction in which the road shall be continued, agreeable to the report of the Superintendant to the War Department, of the eighteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

For continuing the road from Detroit to Saganau, ten thousand dollars.

For the repair of the Little Rock to the St. Francis river, under the superintendence of the Governor of said Territory, twenty thousand dollars.

To complete the Washington and Jackson road, at the two extremes thereof, in the Territory of Askansas, in addition to to the unexpended balance, two thousand dollars.

For continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio, west of Zanesville, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Indiana, including the erection of bridges over the East and West brancher of White Water, and other small streams, with a view to bring the road into immediate use, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Illinois, seventy thousand dollars.

Which sums shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for the laying out and making of roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the State of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the second section of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, as authorised the President, with the advice of the Senate, to appoint a Superintendent thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that the work in the State of Ohio be continued by the War Department, under the superintendence of an officer of Engineers.

Approved June 3, 1832.

JULIUS J. REEVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store, Rocky Mount, 14 miles West of Salisbury, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations; and if quality, variety & neatness of style, reduced prices, & close attention to business, be any inducement to purchasers, he hopes to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

June 18th, 1832. 3mt39PD.

Look Here.

THE building of a new Court-House in the Town of Jefferson, Ashe County will be let to the lowest bidder, on Tuesday the day of September next, a plan of the building will be made known at the time, and may be seen in the clerks office. The building will be something like forty feet square, the wall of brick, &c. and probably will be required to be covered with zink. The undertaker will be required to give bond with approved security, for the performance of the work.

A. B. M'MILLAN,
J. SUTHERLAND,
A. M'MILLAN,
J. COUNCILL,
R. GENTRY.
COMMITTEE.

July, 10th, 1822. 6t37

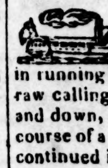
Estate Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury on Thursday the 23rd August, being Thursday of the County Court; Sundry articles of wearing apparrel, some VALUABLE BOOKS, a pattent leaver WATCH, a first rate VIOLIN, all belonging to the Estate of Danl. & Hugh Meenan dec'd.. Terms made known at sale.

R. MACNAMARA, *Adm'r.*

August 2nd 1832. 2t36

Land for Sale!



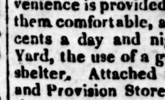
THE Subscribers are desirous of selling the tract of Land, formerly owned by Almand Hall, dec'd. 10 miles West of Salisbury, containing 600 acres. There is a good Mill-seat on the land. Those wishing to purchase the land, can call and see it by applying to James C. McConnaughey, in the neighborhood. A reasonable credit will be given.

J. C. McCONNAUGHEY,
WILLIAM McCOY.

Salisbury June 1st. 8t42

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON



CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J. B. C.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard,* where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828. 11

PROSPECTUS OF THE Monthly Journal OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THAT a taste for the study of Political Economy, as a science, is gradually extending in the U. States, is every where exhibited, by the attention devoted to that branch of it which relates to commercial restrictions, by the number of Literary institutions in which Professorships have been established for its promulgation, and by the fact, that, within a few years, no less than four editions of Say's treaties on Political Economy have been published in this country and sold. To cherish, and to minister to, this taste ought to be considered as an object well worthy of the regard of all those who desire to guide the Legislation of the country, whether in the Halls of Congress, or in those of our State Governments, conducted with wisdom and skill; for nothing is more clear than that Legislation is a complicated science, requiring study and reflection, and not a gift of intuition.

Nor is Political Economy limited to a simple question of a Tariff of Duties, as many persons have hastily supposed. It ranges the whole field of investigation which relates to Population, to Internal Improvements, to Currency, to Coinage, to Banking, to Exchange, to Finance, to the Administration of the Poor-Laws, and to many other public concerns—especially those which are connected with Agriculture, Commerce, and manufactures—and touches so closely on all the pursuits of life, not excepting the humble but important one of *Domestic Economy,* that it may be justly entitled the science which teaches the rules to make *families,* as well as *communities,* prosperous and happy. Unfortunately, in the U. States, circumstances have, of late years, occurred, to create a prejudice against this science; and, consequently, to prevent that general attention to its study which its importance merits. Such prejudice, however, must, sooner or later, be dispelled—and the time is, probably, not very distant, when Political Economy will become a branch of popular education; being as it is, eminently adapted to promote the welfare of the human race.

It can hardly be doubted, that the existence of this prejudice is, in a great degree, the limited [illegible] of European works on Political Economy, which have been [illegible] in this country. The English [illegible] has produced and is constantly producing works, in pamphlet form, in small volumes, upon the various branches of the science, which do not reach more than a dozen or twenty individuals, perhaps in the U. States, who have standing orders abroad for their transmission. Many of these works are of a higher order, and contain matter as useful to an American reader as to an English one; but no publisher offers to put them to press, because a sufficient number of subscribers cannot readily be found to warrant the expenses of publication.

It is mainly with a view of laying before the American People, the class of works to which we allude, that the publication now offered to the community has been projected; and in respectfully, inviting for it the patronage of our fellow-citizens we submit to them the following

TERMS.—

1. The *Journal of Political Economy* will be published monthly, and will contain, *upon an average,* 80 pages octavo, printed upon paper of the quality and size usually employed for the Reviews, making a semi annual volume of 480 pages, including an Index. It is said *upon an average,* because, in some cases, the length of a publication may occupy more than 80 pages; and, rather than to divide it into two, a greater number of pages will be used; in which case, the following publication will contain a less number.

2. It will be chiefly devoted to such foreign pamphlets, treatises, lectures, and other publications, upon the various branches of Political Economy, as may be distinguished for their superiority, and to such notices of the larger class of books, as may enable the American reader to become acquainted with all the important works which may appear abroad.

3. The subjects of Banking, Currency, and Finance, will receive particular attention in the selections; and as an earnest of this promise, the Editor intends to give, in the earliest numbers of the Journal, the celebrated Report of the Bullion Committee, made to Parliament in the year 1810—the masterly work of Mr. Huskisson, entitled "The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency, stated and examined," published in that same year—and Sir Henry Parnell's recent work on Financial Reform.

4. Original articles, Lectures, and Reviews of works on political economy, *wholly scientific,* and exempt from party politics, or sectional views, will constitute a portion of its contents.

5. The first No. will appear on the first day of July next, and the first volume will be completed in December. The price will be $5 per ann. payable on the receipt of the first No. and annually thereafter *in adv*; and no subscriptions will be received for a less term than one year.

6. The work will be transmitted to subscribers, not residing in Philadelphia, by mail, and all postages are to be paid by them, *except upon letters enclosing five dollars and upwards.*

7. All communications are to be addressed and all payments are to be made direct to the subscriber, who will be responsible for the safe transmission of money by mail, and will forward receipts therefor, free of postage, to the subscribers.

CONDY RAGUET.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1832.